

# JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جورن تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالانجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية « الراي »

## UAE merge armed forces

ABU DHABI, May 6 (AFP). — The seven United Arab Emirates today decided to merge their armed forces and bring them under one integrated command, it was reported here.

The Qatar News Agency said General Sheikh Khalifa bin Zayed Al Nahyan had been appointed supreme commander by Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan, President of the Union and ruler of Abu Dhabi.

## Cuban war prisoners taken

CAPE TOWN, May 6 (AFP). — South African Defence Minister Piet Botha acknowledged in the National Assembly here today that South African forces had taken Cuban prisoners during the Angolan war.

"Cuban prisoners were on occasion taken by South African soldiers. Those who were physically fit were handed to the legitimate government in Angola, while those in need of medical care were brought to hospitals in South Africa," the Defence Minister said.

## At UNCTAD conference

## U.S. offers global development proposals

IROBO, May 6 (R). — The United States today put forward a reaching programme for boosting the economies of developing countries, with an international resources bank as the central theme.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, in an hour-long speech to United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), outlined what he called a "large-scale private investment effort" by the United States to deal on a comprehensive basis with commodity issues.

The resources bank would channel large-scale private investment into the development of natural resources in the Third World through the sale of commodity bonds.

High cost projects such as mining of iron-ore and non-ferrous metals are the main target of the bank, according to U.S. officials, but Dr. Kissinger made clear today that, if necessary, the resources bank could be used to finance buffer stocks of other commodities.

Proposals by developing countries and the UNCTAD secretariat include a \$8,000 million common fund to finance international buffer stocks to counter sharp price movements in commodities.

While most industrialised countries resist the idea of the common fund, the immediate reaction of western trade experts was that Dr. Kissinger's proposal could provide the germ of a compromise.

Dr. Kissinger also called for a definite timetable for study of specific commodity problems of interest to developing countries, and said the United States was prepared to take the initiative for holding producer-consumer forums this year.

These would deal with measures to improve the stability, growth and efficiency of the markets for the key export of developing countries. He singled out iron-ore and bauxite for particular attention.

Dr. Kissinger also backed the idea of buffer stocks for suitable commodities and suggested ways of financing them.

He suggested a combination of sources — direct contribution by participants, export taxes, commercial borrowing guaranteed by countries participating in the buffer stock or the existing facilities of international institutions.

Dr. Kissinger added: "Should existing sources prove inadequate, we would also be prepared to consider the international resources bank as a supplemental channel for financing a particular buffer stock."

The bank would have an initial capital fund of \$1,000 million. It would participate with foreign investors and the host government in project agreements, and would support guarantees of both investor and host nation under these agreements.

The chairman of the European Common Market Council of Ministers, M. Gaston Thorne, said most EEC countries believed the Third World debt problem should



ON PATROL. — Palestine Liberation Army troopers patrol Allenby Street in Beirut port's area Wednesday. Fattal building, where most shipping companies have their offices, is seen damaged in the background. (AP wirephoto).

## Calm returns to Beirut, but Saturday election of president in doubt

BEIRUT, May 6 (R). — A shaky ceasefire, illustrated by battle-ground embraces between left and rightwing gunmen, largely held in Beirut today as the country edged towards Saturday's crucial presidential election.

Leftist fighters said all was quiet overnight near the capital's port district, a major battle zone now watched over by peacekeeping Palestine Liberation Army (PLA) troops.

Residents reported shelling and machinegun fire during the night in the suburbs southeast of Beirut, but said it was less intense than usual.

The Palestinians yesterday presided over a much-publicised show of reconciliation between left and rightwing troops in the port area. Opposing forces met and embraced in no-man's land.

One major leftist party was quoted in newspapers today as saying the gesture was only a masquerade.

But the off-on meeting of parliament to elect a new president on Saturday appeared in doubt again today after the house rules committee yesterday fixed a two-thirds quorum for the session.

Observers said the continuing

## Peres lifts Nablus curfew; Arab demands unanswered

AVIV, May 6 (R). — Defence Minister Shimon Peres today lifted the curfew in Nablus, a town in the occupied West Bank following Israeli demonstrations by residents.

Mr. Peres gave his decision at a meeting with Mayor Bassam Al Shaq'a in the town hall, on condition that quiet was maintained in the town, a Defence Ministry spokesman said.

Mr. Al Shaq'a, who won the recent municipal elections on a nationalist ticket, also demanded the Defence Minister order removal of the ten-foot-high gates which have sealed off the town's 11 entrances.

Mr. Peres said he would look into the matter.

The Defence Minister agreed to permit the reopening of one of the schools closed by the military government because its students took part in demonstrations against Israeli troops, and to provide promised funds for projects in the town. But he would not agree to the large numbers of Israeli troops throughout the West Bank.

He said shops and schools in Nablus closed in protest against curfew, but were expected to open tomorrow.

Mr. Peres did not react to a demand by the Mayor to release 10 residents arrested during demonstrations.

In a related move, the Israeli government has warned Arab West Bank mayors to consult each other, a military source disclosed today.

The order came after the mayors met to adopt a concerted attitude towards Israeli occupation authorities, the sources said.

Since the municipal elections in April 12, consultations have been held between the mayors of Nablus, Hebron, Ramallah and Tulkarm in particular.

In Jenin, high school pupils tore down street barricades, set

## Herzog: Egypt called U.N. debate to challenge Syria

UNITED NATIONS, New York, May 6 (AFP). — Israeli representative Chaim Herzog has told the Security Council that Egypt called the debate which opened yesterday on the Israeli-occupied territories to "get one up on Syria."

Mr. Herzog said Egypt was making an effort to "reaffirm its place in the Arab World and score points against Syria, with which Egypt is in dispute."

He charged that by urging revolt in the occupied territories Egypt, other Arab nations and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) were trying to prevent the rise of a young "Arab power" freely elected by its own people rather than imposed by machine-guns.

He said in the Council's debate late Wednesday that the crux of the problem lay not in the territories but in Lebanon and even more in the refusal of the Arab nations to "recognise the right of the Jewish nation to self-determination and national sovereignty."

Syria's representative Mouaffak Allaf, asked the council to order Israel not to set up new settlements in the occupied areas, and

## Hussein visits Syria Saturday

AMMAN, — His Majesty King Hussein will pay a visit to Syria tomorrow, Saturday, May 8.

A Royal Hashemite Court announcement Thursday said King Hussein will hold talks with President Hafez Assad, within the framework of their periodical meetings to discuss and coordinate matters between the two countries.

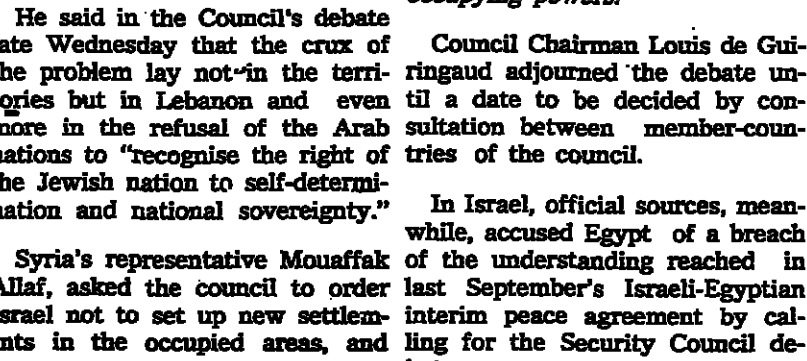
Abdul Hamid Sharaf, for Jordan said the Arab population in the occupied areas was becoming more and more repressed and had to look on as "horrible changes" were made to the basic characteristics of their country, particularly in Jerusalem.

Mr. Sharaf called on the council to make Israel conform to international law on the conduct of occupying powers.

Council Chairman Louis de Guiringaud adjourned the debate until a date to be decided by consultation between member-countries of the council.

In Israel, official sources, meanwhile, accused Egypt of a breach of the understanding reached in last September's Israeli-Egyptian interim peace agreement by calling for the Security Council debate.

The sources said the action was clearly against Egypt's undertaking.



MAKING A POINT. — Egypt's Ambassador to the United Nations Ismat Abdel Maguid speaks at the Security Council meeting Wednesday. (AP wirephoto).

## Hassan, Qabus confer in Muscat

AMMAN, (JNA). — Formal talks opened today in Muscat between a Jordanian delegation headed by H.R.H. Crown Prince Hassan and an Omani delegation headed by H.M. Sultan Qabus.

Crown Prince Hassan and the delegation accompanying him had arrived in Muscat from Kuwait Wednesday on a three-day official visit to the Sultanate of Oman.

Prince Hassan will also tour the Omani capital and visit Qabus port, the information centre, the Omani Museum and the new desalination plant.

Mr. Qais Zawawi, the Omani Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, said the visit of Prince Hassan to Oman would strengthen relations between the two countries.

Prince Hassan will meet senior Omani officials and review with them bilateral relations as well as Arab issues.

The Jordanian Ambassador to Oman said today that Jordan was launching a five-year development plan under the auspices of Prince Hassan, and the prince was concerned with securing Arab economic integration.

## France outlines position on Lebanon, detente

PARIS, May 6 (AFP). — Communist participation in French government would be a threat to detente, Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues said here today.

He told the National Assembly that detente and defence were the twin pillars of foreign policy. Any challenge to the Atlantic Alliance and the United States' military presence in Europe was a threat to detente, he said.

Turning to the "Lebanese tragedy," he said France's "essential duty" was "to prevent the fragmentation of a nation it helped create, a nation whose independence and integrity are indispensable elements for the balance and stability of the whole region."

Mr. Sauvagnargues said the mediation efforts of former Foreign Minister Maurice Couve de Murville were "unfortunately undermined by extremists on both sides."

The subsequent mission of Georges Gorse "contributed to the results we have seen," he said.

In the current "precarious situation" in Lebanon, Mr. Sauvagnargues went on, it was essential not to hamper the process of electing a new head of state. France would help the new president in any way it could, he said.

## Kissinger: Africa tour has taught me a great deal

NAIROBI, May 6 (R). — U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said today he had been taught a lot by his talks with African leaders during a seven-nation tour of the continent.

Dr. Kissinger was speaking at an airport press conference before leaving Africa. The two-week tour ended with a major speech to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) here today.

His aircraft will refuel in Crete and then go on to Paris.

Dr. Kissinger told reporters: "I think my talks with various leaders have taught me a great deal and will help to shape American policy in a positive way."

Dr. Kissinger said a two-week tour could not alone determine the success of American policy to Africa, "but in terms of the fact that the United States needs to relate itself to one of the largest continents... in terms of the issues before us, I believe we have begun to build areas of understanding and cooperation."

Asked if he believed African leaders felt there had been a significant departure from previous U.S. policy in Africa, Dr. Kissinger replied: "That is my firm impression."

He added: "I have been very well impressed by the spirit of cooperation of the African leaders with whom I've talked... I think we have narrowed the areas

where our views do not always coincide and have established many areas of cooperation."

Dr. Kissinger, who spoke in a croaking and cracked voice after his gruelling tour and mammoth speech earlier today, said the nations he had visited "have received me in this extraordinary cordial manner."

Asked how his speech to UNCTAD had been received by Third World countries, Dr. Kissinger said it was too early to analyse fully the reception but "the preliminary reactions have been positive... we have heard only positive comments up to now."

The American Secretary of State said he believed the UNCTAD conference "can make a very great contribution to the aspirations for development of all of mankind... we are optimistic something positive can be achieved."

Dr. Kissinger declared: "I came to Africa in order to enable our government and our president to formulate an approach to this continent and to its aspirations which the American people can support and sustain, that will enable this continent to achieve its aspirations for racial justice and economic progress with the cooperation of the United States."

"The United States seeks a peaceful solution of all the issues on this continent free of great power rivalry."

## Tough import controls boost Italy's troubled lira

ROME, May 6 (R). — Stringent import controls went into force in Italy today to defend the beleaguered national economy, and the plummeting lira responded immediately by gaining almost three per cent.

The measures, described by the Rome daily La Repubblica as part of a "siege economy," required importers to deposit 50 per cent of the value of any foreign orders with the Bank of Italy.

The decree, valid for three months, also applies to Italian tourists requiring foreign currency for travel. Since their maximum entitlement under existing regulations is 500,000 lire (£300), this means travellers must lodge half this amount as a non-interest-bearing deposit with the authorities.

Officials estimated that the measures, decreed by the caretaker government last night, will take 3,700,000 million lire (£2,242 million) out of circulation and act to redress the balance of payments.

The prospect of the communists

coming to power in the general elections of June 20 and 21 sent the lira plunging to a record low of 916 against the dollar yesterday.

But today it recovered dramatically to 881 against the dollar, a four per cent gain in the space of a few hours, but still a 30 per cent devaluation on three months ago.

It was the second time in two years that the Italians had resorted to an import deposit scheme, which runs counter to the European Common Market's basic principle of free trade.

The new restrictions were approved by the Common Market's Executive Commission under article 108 of the founding Treaty of Rome, which allows EEC members to take protective measures to defend their economies in emergencies.

But it was clear that Italy's trading partners in the community were none too happy. The Common Market in fact granted Italy a \$1,000 million loan on March 15 on the specific understanding that

it would not take any measures to restrict trade.

The measures' immediate effect was to spread confusion among tourists and currency operators.

Treasury Minister Emilio Colombo said in a statement that the measures had been taken because the devaluation of the Lira had reached a level that was totally unjustified in economic terms.

"In this difficult moment in Italian political and economic life, we will make every effort to sustain the value of the Lira," Signor Colombo declared.

On the political front, Signor Ugo la Malfa, leader of the small but important Republican Party, was cool but basically non-committal about the idea of a coalition government between his party and the Communists and Socialists.

The Republicans' decision could be crucial if the election, as seems likely, gives the left a slim majority.

## JD12m tourist projects for Petra, Jerash

AMMAN, (JNA). — A JD12 million tourist project will be implemented in Jordan with the cooperation of the World Bank, Mr. Ghaleb Abu Jaber said upon his return here Thursday evening after concluding talks with World Bank officials in Washington.

The project will include the establishment of 100-room hotels in Petra and Jerash, in addition to implementing related sound and light projects, Mr. Abu Jaber added.

The Director General of Tourism said Jordan will participate to the tune of JD5.5 million, while the World Bank will provide the rest of the finance on loan basis.

Mr. Abu Jaber said the project will be completed by the end of 1979, and work will start immediately after the agreement for the schemes is signed with World Bank officials.



Printed and Published by the Jordan Press Foundation  
 Chief Editor: MOHAMAD AMAD  
 HEAD OFFICE: Jordan Press Foundation  
 University Road  
 Tel. 87171-4 Cable: Jorjtimes  
 SUBSCRIPTION: In Jordan — J.D. 20  
 Other Countries: J.D. 20 plus postage

## Good show

U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's proposals delivered at the UNCTAD meeting in Nairobi yesterday are to be commended for the healthy spirit of cooperation they embody. It will take time to study the practicality and merits of the Kissinger proposals, and it will be a while yet before the gist of the U.S. programme and that of the Third World, as embodied in the Manila Declaration, are wedded into a mutually agreeable and beneficial consensus on the best way to promote economic progress and health in both the developing nations and the world's industrialised powers.

What we welcome now is the underlying spirit of the American programme presented yesterday in Nairobi. How far indeed we have come from the days of winter 1973, when Henry Kissinger spoke of little else besides forming a bloc of industrial states to face up to what he saw as a threat from the oil producers of the world, a threat he said would someday have to be countered, perhaps, with military force. Since those days, the western industrial states have proven the strength and the resilience of their economic systems. Except for the nagging anomalies of Britain and Italy, the other states of the OECD have generally reduced their inflation rates, reduced unemployment, increased productivity and, in many cases, have capitalised on the economic emergence of the OPEC states to secure for themselves some new and lucrative export markets. In short, there has not been a collapse of the international economic system, but rather there has been something of an awakening to the realities of the contemporary world.

One of these realities is the profound interdependence of nations and people, an interdependence most dramatic in the case of commodity production, exports, processing and consumption. It is no longer possible, to put things simply, to expect the people of Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, Iran, Nigeria and Venezuela — to name only a few — to indiscriminately deplete their limited reserves of oil, in most cases the only commodity of value they possess, in order that old ladies in Florida may have the luxury of riding air conditioned two-ton cars to go watch flood-lit dog races at night. If this is a tendentious example, it is because it illustrates the ludicrous streak in international trade relationships that has unfortunately marked the full history of these relationships. It is this fact that the United States has come to appreciate, and it is this invalid state of affairs that Mr. Kissinger's proposals seek to make more logical and more reasonable.

We praise the spirit of apparent understanding that has slowly come to prevail in the Ford Administration, and look for it to prevail also in other forums where the nations of the world are meeting to discuss economic matters of universal concern and importance.

We maintain a healthy dose of suspicion, however, about the full implications of the Kissinger proposals, particularly those that relate to increased investment of private foreign capital in the industrial exploitation of developing states' natural resources. But these details will be worked out in the marketplace and in the negotiating forums of the world. If all this is to lead us towards more equitable, profitable and productive economic relationships, it will only do so with an abundance of antecedent good will and good faith. This is something we have gleaned from Henry Kissinger's proposals in Nairobi yesterday, and if it is the only thing that eventually remains from his programme, it shall be a good contribution and a good precedent.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Al Shaab and Al Rai Thursday took up as the subject of comment the statements last Wednesday by the Israeli Chief of Staff, Mordechai Gur, and the Israeli Minister of Defence, Shimon Peres, on the prospects of Israel's continued existence... Gur said that coordination between Jordan and Syria has become so close that it poses concern for Israel — a trend that Israel "doesn't like, and didn't like from the beginning..."

Al Shaab says Gur's remarks coincide with Peres', who stated on the same day that Israel will face a decade which it ought to pass through by constantly arming and maintaining its deterrent power. "This esoteric apprehension by the Israeli war minister concurs with the unreserved foreboding of their Chief of Staff in respect of the growing Jordanian-Syrian national rapprochement. It is only natural that steps towards integration and coordination between the two brotherly countries should encourage and worry the Israelis and those standing behind their aggressive moves."

The paper continues: "This should prompt us to persist more in furthering coordination and mutual assistance between the Syrian and Jordanian leaderships and peoples alike."

"It behoves the other Arab countries to imitate Amman and Damascus in their nationalist trend that has proved its effectiveness in accelerating the two countries' development and unity and in building up joint forces that serve as a mighty weapon for the Arab nation at large," the paper concludes.

Al Rai paused on one point in the two Israeli leaders' statements, in which they expressed the belief that Israel's present position promises to bring about satisfactory peaceful settlements with the Arabs... It says such talk stems from an erroneous Zionist imagination of Arab political and

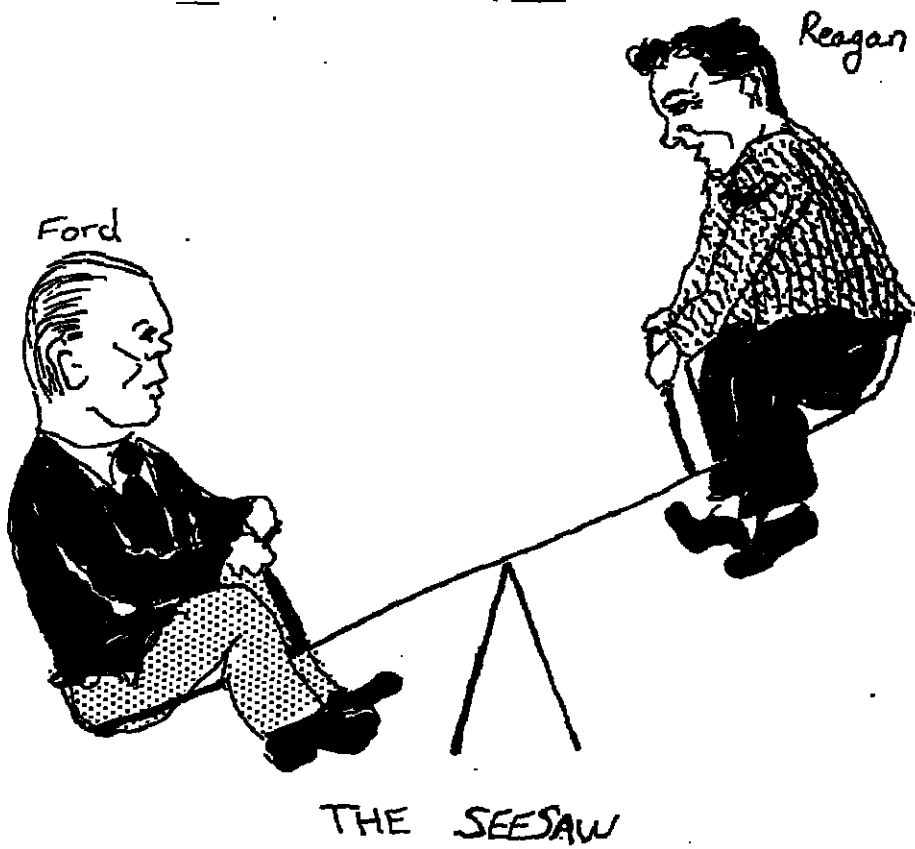
military power. It is not unlike the illusion nurtured by the leaders of the minority regimes in Rhodesia and South Africa over the African peoples and the African national liberation movements...

The paper went on: "Whereas Israel was originally the offspring of military force and will continue to be so, it is only natural that the Arabs would build up an equal and opposing military force. The expected Israeli tribulations during the next decade would not come to an end with the expected peace negotiations, because there would be no justification for reaching the Israeli sought-out negotiations as long as the Arabs refuse to yield or surrender to the Israeli conditions."

Syria Thursday observed the 61st anniversary of Martyrs Day, marking the execution by hanging of 16 Syrian and Lebanese nationalist leaders by order of the Turkish General Ahmed Jamal Pasha, nicknamed the 'blood-shedder', during the First World War.

Commemorating the event, Tishrin daily of Damascus recalls that the anniversary has come at a time when plentiful blood is still being shed in Lebanon's present civil strife. It says real martyrdom is death in fighting the enemy. But the tragic thing about Lebanon is that most of the spilled blood is that of innocent people who did not know why they were dying...

Al Thawra describes the martyrs as the most esteemed and revered among mankind. They are the pride of their countries. Martyrs are the 'bridge' linking the past and present history of their nation. The anniversary of our martyrs should enrich our struggle against expansionist Zionism in our land and against imperialism in our resources and wealth, the paper said.



## Syria celebrates Martyrs Day

DAMASCUS. — Syria Thursday observed the 61st anniversary of Martyrs Day. Sixteen Syrian and Lebanese nationalist leaders were hanged on May 6, 1915 by orders of Jamal Pasha, Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish forces in the Arab eastern countries, during the First World War.

Because they demanded independence for the Arabs from Turkish rule, the men were summarily tried and executed by hanging — some of them in Damascus, and others in Alep, Lebanon.

President Hafez Assad Thursday visited the martyrs' graves, 20 kilometres outside Damascus, and laid wreaths upon them. Other wreaths were also laid on the adjoining graves of martyrs from other Arab countries' armed forces.

A big flame was also lit on top of Mount Qasim, overlooking Damascus, in honour of the martyrs.

## Egypt to boost foreign currency, travel allowances

CAIRO, May 6 (R) — Egypt plans to ease restrictions on foreign currency and travel allowances by the end of this month, economy minister Zaki Shafiel told Al Gomhuria newspaper today.

Dealings in foreign currencies at home, and keeping them in one's possession, will cease to be a crime, he said.

Egyptians will be allowed to travel abroad with 20 pounds Egyptian (20 sterling), buying any foreign currency they need locally. Foreigners will be allowed to bring Egyptian currency with them on visits here, he said.

The minister did not specify what amounts of Egyptian currency could be brought in by foreigners, but said it would no longer be a crime to do so.

The new regulations have been worked out with a delegation from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and prices of foreign currency would be determined by supply and demand on the money market, Dr. Shafiel said.

## British parliamentary delegation meets Rifai, Talhouni

AMMAN. — Prime Minister Zeid Rifai Thursday morning received the British parliamentary delegation which arrived here Wednesday evening for an eight-day official visit. Discussions centred on the Middle East situation and the possibility for a just and durable peace in the area.

Mr. Rifai hoped that the U.K., along with the rest of the international community, would prod Israel to have it implement U.N. resolutions relevant to the Middle East conflict, for no peace could be achieved, Mr. Rifai said, unless Israel withdraws from all the occupied Arab territories and allows Palestinians to return to their homes.

## Textile industries called to join exhibit

AMMAN. — The General Association of the Textile and Knitting Industries Thursday called on its members to participate in the industrial and agricultural exhibition to be held at the University of Jordan from May 26 to June 5.

The exhibit, organised by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce in cooperation with the Amman Chamber of Industry, will be held simultaneously with the five-year development plan conference, and aims to familiarise the participants in the conference with Jordan's economic development.

## India, UAE to build steel mill in Abu Dhabi

ABU DHABI, May 5 (R) — India will help the United Arab Emirates (UAE) set up a steel mill and might participate in a fertilizer project here, officials said today. India would receive financial aid for a power plant and buy one million tons of Abu Dhabi oil next year, they said.

The officials were reviewing the result of a recent visit to India by a UAE economic delegation. They said that an India delegation was due to come here shortly for talks on possible financial

The government, he said, approves the Syrian initiative in Lebanon and hopes for a quick settlement of the crisis there.

Touching on the country's development plans, Mr. Rifai explained Jordan's aspirations and the aims of the five-year development plan in the industrial and agricultural fields.

Later, the British delegation was received by the Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament, Bahjat Talhouni, at Parliament, where the two sides held a meeting in which they reviewed Jordanian-British relations and the Middle East crisis.

Mr. Talhouni hoped that this visit will have a positive aspect in that the delegation will glean first hand information about the Middle East situation and act accordingly.

The meeting was attended by a number of Jordanian senators and members of the British parliamentary delegation.

## West Germany finances Aqaba projects

AMMAN. — Loan agreements amounting to DM101,400 million to finance local development projects were signed Wednesday in Frankfurt between Jordan and the West German Reconstruction and Development Bank (KfW).

DM6 million will be used for purchasing Aqaba port operating

equipment, another DM12,9 million will go to purchasing additional equipment for Al-Hasa-Aqaba railway. DM 67 million will be allocated to phosphates stores and handling equipment at the Port of Aqaba and DM15,5 million to equipment for the Aqaba Electricity Authority.

The agreement was signed for Jordan by the Minister of Transport Mahmoud Hawamdeh and the Director of the Jordan Electricity Authority Ali Nsour.

Dr. Alfred Becker and Mr. Kruckenberg signed for the West German bank.

## Ammoura paintings exhibit opened

AMMAN. — The Assistant Director of the Department of Arts and Culture, Farouq Jarrar, Wednesday opened the second art exhibition of the Jordanian artist Aziz Ammoura at the French Cultural Centre in Amman.

The one-week exhibition comprises 53 paintings depicting Jordanian scenes.

Mr. Ali Quba'a — a fine arts critic — wrote about Aziz' work saying that Aziz is but "a wound in the shape of man..." In all his works, you see no limited academic work that gives you plain, flat meanings... it's more like a daydream that enables one to notice and distinguish exactly what he feels towards true, pure feelings and human values, the critique goes on.

Mr. Quba'a also says that each & every piece of his work is full of sorrow, anger, revolution and refusal, feelings portrayed by the artist with his own colours and taste.

Being a portrayalist in essence, Aziz is capable of choosing or rather discovering the true look that expresses the personality of the person in front of him, and registering it in the portrait in a very clear way and with a suitable movement which makes one feel he is facing a person full of life and movement.

The exhibition will be open till May 12.

Prime Minister Rifai meets with the delegation of British parliamentarians Thursday. (JNA photo).

## Italian delegation to consider joint construction ventures

AMMAN. — An Italian delegation will arrive in the second half of May for visit. The delegation is meant to bolster relations between Jordanian concerns; in with industrial firms and the production of building materials and equipment.

The delegation will have the possibility of joint ventures with local businessmen up construction industry.

The delegation includes members of the Mechanical Association in Milano and Italian industrialists specialising in building materials and equipment.

## UAE trade mission arrives in Pek

HONG KONG, May 6 (R) — An eight-member trade mission the United Arab Emirates arrived in Peking, the N News Agency reported. The agency said the mission, headed by the Abu Dhabi Chamber of Commerce and Industry, led by President Ahmed Al Maktoum, was invited by the Chinese Ministry of Trade.

## Cement production meets local demand

AMMAN. — The Jordan Cement Factories Company Thursday refuted news published in local newspapers about its intention to import quantities of cement to meet local needs.

The quantities of cement available at the factory and under production are sufficient for all local purposes and will satisfy the needs of all development projects in both the private and public sectors, an official at the cement company said Thursday.

As for the government, official sources said it has taken deterrent measures to counter any manipulations in the price of cement.



Prince Mohammad (sunglasses) and Sherif Zeid Ibn Shaker tured at the armed forces general headquarters Thursday photo).

## King Hussein, Prince Mohammad visit forces headquarters

AMMAN. — His Majesty King Hussein Thursday visited the Armed Forces general headquarters, where he was received by the Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces, Lieutenant General Sharif Zeid Ibn Shaker and Chief-of-Staff Major General Ahmad Id-riss.

King Hussein held a meeting with the Commander-in-Chief in the presence of Prime Minister and Minister of Defence Zeid Rifai and high ranking officers. He also met during his visit Shaker.



Prime Minister Rifai meets with the delegation of British parliamentarians Thursday. (JNA photo).

## NATIONAL BRIEFS

● AMMAN. — The Council of Ministers, presided over by Prime Minister Zeid Rifai, Wednesday convened to discuss several outstanding laws and regulations.

● AMMAN. — The Undersecretary of the Ministry of Education Hikmat Saket left here Thursday for a ten-day official visit at the invitation of the Bulgarian Ministry of Education.

● AMMAN. — The Soviet Under-

secretary of Defence and Air Force Commander Marshal Kotakhov will visit Jordan in the second half of May at the invitation of the commander of the Royal Air Force.

● AMMAN. — The President of the Jordanian Chambers of Commerce Federation Ali Bdeir Thursday extended an invitation to his Syrian counterpart Mr. Badrud-dine Al Shalah to visit Jordan.

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## Institute for Strategic Studies reports :

# Potential for global conflict rises

N, May 7, (R). — Chan- For the Soviet Union, the sur- triumph of Russian-backed forces  
vict around the world, the year was not an un- general "detente fatigue" in most  
increasing "with old mitigated success, despite the Am- countries of the West, due to frus-  
divalries fuelled by an Angola. trations of arms control and grow-  
flow of arms, accord- Against these factors had to be the waning of Soviet influence  
authoritative survey set the Middle East, the lack of  
today. tangible benefits from detente, the  
emerged from a glo- eclipse of the Communist Party in  
tion of crisis spots in Portugal and the serious shortfall  
titled "Strategic Survey, in the Soviet grain harvest.  
was published by the The survey said there was a  
Institute for Strategic erican reverse in Vietnam and the  
(I.I.S.S.) "self-fulfilling prophecy."

## Further CIA meddling revealed in E. Mediterranean

ATHENS, GREECE. — The Mr. Welch was a CIA case officer  
U.S. Central Intelligence Agency for Nikos Sampson, briefly presi-  
(CIA) and National Security Agency (NSA) are now using Athens dent of the Greek Cypriot admin-  
as a main Middle East headquar- istration set up by the Athens  
ters and are aiding the rightist military junta after its coup ag-  
Phalange Party in Lebanon's civil 1974.  
war.

Mr. Peck calls Cyprus a classic example of a CIA-sponsored coup, with overall supervision by U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger. He says the 1967 Greek military coup also had CIA involvement, but that after 1970 responsibility for overseas coup operations passed largely to the Pentagon.

He calls Mr. Sampson—soon due for trial in Nicosia—a paid CIA agent. He says the CIA also channelled funds through Athens to the anti-Makarios EOKA-B underground in Cyprus.

Washington congressional hearings last autumn disclosed a CIA-EOKA-B connection. Former U.S. Ambassador to Greece Henry Tasca's deposition indicated Secretary Kissinger did not inform Mr. Tasca of the two-way CIA-Cypriot information flow.

Prime Minister Karamanlis' government has indefinitely postponed trials of Greek officers implicated in the Cyprus coup. Some of them threatened to disclose CIA links. Sources close to Greek police officials believe the Welch murder probe indicated EOKA-type Cypriot involvement.

But like inquiries into the murder of U.S. Ambassador to Cyprus, Roger Davies, during an attack on the U.S. Embassy in Nicosia in August, 1974, they never reached the point of pressing charges.

Mr. Peck says that during his own Istanbul service, Greeks and Turks often requested and obtained information on each other developed by the NSA.



AT THE TRACK. — Elizabeth Taylor holds hands with Iranian Ambassador to Washington Mr. Ardashir Zahedi, as she prepares to present a trophy to a winning horse Wednesday night at Rosecroft Raceway in Oxon Hill, Maryland, near Washington. (AP wirephoto).

## \$25.5b projected for 1982

# \$13b French defence budget announced for 1977

PARIS, May 5 (R). — France will double its military spending in the next five years and devote a bigger share of its arms budget to conventional forces, the government decided today.

Defence officials said that a much higher proportion of defence spending will go to develop sophisticated non-nuclear weapons for the country's 600,000-strong armed forces. France's conventional defence posture has been criticised at home and by some of its allies, notably West Germany.

But officials said that the nuclear strike forces—which are regarded here as making France the world's third nuclear power—would remain the "priority of priorities" and a fundamental tenet of French global strategy.

Under plans approved by the government today and tabled in the National Assembly, France will spend a record 58,000 million francs (\$ 13,000 million) on defence next year.

Official said that under new defence plans spending will rise to 144,000 million francs (\$25,500 million) — 22 per cent of the national budget by 1982, compared with 17 per cent this year.

They said that the plans would bolster French weaponry to include:

- 3,000 AMX-30 medium tanks (the army now has 1,060 of these) and a similar number of AMX-10 light tanks;
- 200 new planes, including Jaguars and Alpha Jets;

## Teng thought China was in a complete economic mess

HONG KONG, May 6 (AFP). — Former Chinese Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping held the view that China was in a "complete mess" contrary to the official opinion that it was in an "excellent situation."

This was disclosed today by New China News Agency in a report on the continuance of the criticism campaign against Mr. Teng, who was dismissed from all his party and government posts last month.

Focussing on an oil construction site in Shanghai where a "new surge of criticism" had started, the agency said Mr. Teng had "waved the flag of pushing production forward, brandished the club of 'rectification' and slandered the country's excellent situation as 'in a complete mess'."

The agency said that in their criticism of Mr. Teng workers at the construction site had "enumerated many facts to eloquently refute his fallacies."

The agency recalled that when Mr. Teng visited the work site of the Shanghai General Petrochemical Works last June "he not only advocated revisionist fallacies such as 'putting profit in command' and 'material incentives' but pu-

blicised the philosophy of servility to things foreign."

It quoted a leading member of the petrochemical works, Chen Chu-fei, as denouncing Mr. Teng for trying to direct the project along capitalist lines.

Chen said that during his visit Mr. Teng had made no mention of the proletarian stand of taking class struggle as the key link and persevering in socialist orientation.

The revolutionary spirit of hard struggle and self-reliance.

The fact that the masses are the real heroes, and the inexhaustible power of the mass movement.

The Communist style of unity and cooperation among the people throughout the country and the (Shanghai) municipality.

The study of the theory of the proletarian dictatorship and high consciousness of voluntarily restricting bourgeois rights.

The agency said that the petrochemical works in Chinsan County was being constructed under the concerned attention of Chairman Mao Tse-tung and the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and with the support of the people throughout the country.

In spite of this, Teng Hsiao-ping had spread "his sinister revisionist ideas" at the site.

## Kuwait U.N. envoy: OPEC vital to developing nations

NEW YORK, May 5 (AFP) — The United States is unlikely to be hit by another Arab oil embargo in the next few years, Kuwaiti Ambassador to the United Nations Abdullah Yacoub Bishara said today.

At a New York Dinner sponsored by the American-Arab Association for Trade and Industry the ambassador said in his speech on "Oil Dynamics" that the 1973-74 Arab oil embargo had not been a turning point in world oil policy, but had simply emphasized the importance and scarcity of a product previously controlled by the buyers, rather than by the sellers as now.

While insisting on Kuwait's moderate attitude on oil price increases, the Kuwaiti envoy said it would be "reaching for the moon" to try to bring down world oil prices.

He also said that "only the countries of the OPEC (Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries) can defend the interests of the developing countries within the framework of the North-South dialogue at the Paris conference." He called for an "alliance of American technology and Kuwait's money" to promote development of the world's poorer countries.

## Violence threat to Italian elections

MAN — An Italian delegation will arrive in London today to discuss the possibility of a political treaty between Italy and the United Kingdom.

It is now taken for granted in Rome that for years the oil companies have purchased tax favours through the pockets of politicians.

A small fraction of money they would otherwise have had to pay in taxes.

Marquis Theodoli's predecessor in the job of chairman of the Oil Companies Association was sacked in 1974 when allegations surrounding his role in the bribery scandal became too embarrassing.

Extremist violence has been felt in industry at large since the beginning of April. There have been four fires, all suspected acts of arson at the giant Fiat automobile company's factories, causing damage estimated at over \$4 million.

A Fiat company executive was shot and wounded in another incident. The Standa multiple depart-

ment store has had several big fires in its shops and warehouses.

Workers are worried at this additional threat to employment at a time of widespread depression in industry. They have been organising volunteer vigilante groups with trade-union approval to patrol factories considered possible sabotage targets.

Election time is traditionally a time for political violence in Italy, but this time the terrorists appear to have jumped the gun.

The country will go to the polls on June 20/21 in what is expected to be the bitterest election battle since the defeat of fascism.

Benigno Zaccagnini, secretary of the Christian Democrat Party, went through the motions of holding last-ditch talks with the leading parties, including the Communists, to see if he could muster some support for Aldo Moro's minority Christian Democrat administration.

But no one seriously thought that he could succeed in putting off a general election until the data when it should have been held in one year's time.

"Zaccagnini looks like a traveller who has lost his plane and has hired horse-drawn carriage to catch up," quipped a Socialist Party chief before Parliament was dissolved on May 1st.

The Communists, tipped as the party most likely to benefit from this election, are firmly on the side of law and order and have denounced recent acts of political terrorism.

The party fears that acts such as the shooting of Marquis Theodoli in fact may be the work of right-wing extremists out to discredit the Communists and promote an atmosphere of tension which could be the prelude to a right-wing backlash.



Ljudmila Turishcheva, the 23-year-old post-graduate from Rostov-on-Don (the European USSR) has won almost all the top titles in gymnastics. She is the overall champion of the 20th Olympic Game, twice overall world, European and USSR title-holder and the winner of the World Cup (this competition was organised last year in London for the first time). Over the past few years Turishcheva has repeatedly been listed among the ten best athletes of the Soviet Union and the world.



in Verona debate their country's uncertain future.



## Soviet trade deficit with West reaches £2.6b

MOSCOW, May 6, (R). — The Soviet Union ran up a trade deficit of 3,600 million roubles (2,628 million sterling) with the West last year, according to figures published Wednesday by the weekly Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta.

The deficit, which amounts to \$ 4,768 million at current exchange rates, was slightly lower than had been estimated in the West.

Banking sources in London said last January that it was financed through borrowings from Western banks totalling some 2,500 to 3,000 million dollars, and through gold sales and hard currency reserve drawings of 2,000 to 2,500 million dollars.

They forecast then that the 1976 deficit would remain roughly the same, with the Soviet Union committed by its new five-year plan to large-scale capital goods imports from the West and also to further grain imports to compensate for last year's poor harvest.

In the last week alone new Soviet purchases of U.S. grain have reached a reported total of five million tonnes. The overall figures for Soviet buying from this year's U.S. crop stands at 16.5 million tonnes.

Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta made no specific reference to the deficit with the West, but in different sections of a long report it gave Soviet exports to the West as 6,100 million roubles (4,453 million sterling) and Western imports as 9,700 million (7,080 million sterling).

Trade turnover with the West represented just over 31 per cent of this country's total foreign trade.

## Citibank forecasts slowdown in U.S. economic recovery

NEW YORK, May 6 (AFP). — The pace of the U.S. economic recovery is likely to be slower for the rest of the year, following the sharp improvement in the business climate during the first quarter, the Citibank team of economists said in a report here.

Although consumer spending was high, it would drop back a little from the level in early 1976. At the same time, companies who have sold off their stocks would be careful about re-stocking. The rate would probably be slower than in previous upturns.

On the prices front, the inflation rate this year would be four to five per cent and next year it would fall to 3.5 to 4.5 per cent, the Citibank experts forecast.

## Chinese oil production up

PEKING, May 5 (AFP). — China is currently producing "slightly less than one hundred million tonnes annually" of crude oil, foreign Trade Minister Li Chiang told Britain's Foreign Secretary Anthony Crosland here today.

Li Chiang had a one-hour talk with Mr. Crosland who is paying an official visit. The figure he mentioned was the first official indication of how oil extraction has developed in China.

Estimates have spoken of about 80 million tonnes for last year. Output in 1974 was about 65 million tonnes. So today's figure indicates a rise of around 40 per cent in the past 18 months.

In a related development, new China News Agency reported today that China has successfully sunk its first extra-deep oil well extending 6,011 metres.

It said that the well, sunk with domestically produced synthetic diamond drills marked a new level in deep-well drilling for China.

The No. 7002 drilling team in the southwestern Chinese province of Sichuan was responsible for it, the agency said.

A meeting attended by 6,000 people celebrated the success on May 2. Among those present were Vice-Ministers of Petroleum Chang Chen and Sun Hsiao-Feng, Secretary of the Sichuan Provincial party committee Hsu Chih and representatives from other oil fields the agency said.

Filler: The smallest paintings in the world are those executed in oils with a 4 or 5 sable hair brush on pinheads 1/32 to 1/4 of an inch in diameter by Gerard Legare of British Columbia, Canada.  
Filler: The most highly paid drummer, or indeed "side man" of any kind, is Bernard "Buddy" Rich in the band of Harry James, at more than \$75,000 per year.

## Italian cabinet moves to restrict imports

ROME, May 6, (AFP). — The Italian cabinet has decided to require importers to deposit 50 per cent of the value of most imports for 90 days, interest free, as a means of combatting speculation against the lira.

After a three-hour cabinet meeting last night chaired by Premier Aldo Moro, the cabinet press office issued a communique saying:

"As of May 6 and for a period of three months, all purchases of foreign currency and all credits in lire in foreign accounts for whatever purpose are subordinated to the establishment of an obligatory interest-free deposit for 90 days, equal to 50 per cent of the value of the operations."

The communique said that the Common Market Commission had agreed to the move. The deposit requirement does not affect wheat imports.

The Italian lira has been under intense pressure since January, and it has lost about a quarter of its value against the U.S. dollars since January 20.

The lira was down to 925 to the dollar on Tuesday. Some of the more pessimistic Italian foreign exchange dealers said before announcement of the import deposits that it could drop to 1,000 to the dollar within a few days.

## 200 French firms hit by strikes

PARIS, May 5 (AFP). — Nearly 200 French firms are hit by strike action and 70 plants are occupied, according to a trade union survey covering just over half the French "departements."

The probe was carried out by the General Labour Confederation (CGT), the largest union body in France. It covered 56 "departements" at the end of April and showed that the firms affected by strikes employed a total of 125,000 people.

The number of occupations was 70, the union said, noting that this figure was higher than two or three years ago.

The newspaper Le Monde quoted employer (CNPF), sources as estimating the total number of disputes in France at about 200 and the number of occupations 100.

The CGT figures showed that the metallurgy sector was the worst hit by far, with 94 strikes in the 56 departements.

## Japan turns to coal as a major energy source

TOKYO, May 6 (AFP). — With Japan taking a new look at coal and planning to import 15 million tonnes in 1985, coal-producing countries have started sales drives.

The sharp rise in the price of petroleum since the oil crisis has made Japan turn toward coal as a major source of power and it is planning to build thermal power plants using coal to replace some of the crude oil-using thermal plants.

The market research department of the Overseas Coal Development Company Tuesday said that there have so far been no fewer than 20 offers of coal sales from abroad.

The Electric Power Source Development Corporation has started negotiations with Australia to import coal on a long-term basis under the slogan: "Five million kilowatts of power by importing 10 million tonnes of coal."

It has imported samples from China, the Soviet Union and the United States to conduct burning tests with coal from these countries.

In March, the corporation sent experts to China to negotiate stabilised imports of coal from that country.

At the same time, the Overseas Coal Development Company has been asked to inquire abroad about other sources of coal.

Miki Corley, a director of Britain's Shell International in charge of coal sales, has come to Japan to sell to the Chugoku Electric Power Company, which has shown keen interest in building coal power plants. The Shell group had undertaken with the Indonesian State Coal Mining Corporation to develop the coal field of southern Sumatra.

Chugoku has decided to build its first and second Matshushima coal power plants, each to have an output of 500,000 kilowatts, with No. 1 plant starting operations in July 1980 and No. 2 in



HOME COMING. — Republican Party Presidential candidate Ronald Reagan stands on the bumper of two automobiles while campaigning in Tamplo, Illinois, where he was born. Behind him is the second-floor apartment in which his family lived.

## France scores big trade coup with Poland

PARIS, May 6 (AFP). — France today pulled off a big trade coup with Poland, booking a huge fertilizer plant contract and signing 14 other trade documents in the business sector.

In the course of an official visit by Polish Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz, the Polimex-Cekop trading corporation signed a 1,800 million franc (\$400 million) deal with Cruesot-Loire covering equipment, know-how and services for an ammonia and urea plant at Police on the edge of the Baltic.

This was the largest contract between the two countries and the biggest won by the French chemical equipment branch.

Three financial arrangements were fixed up involving a number of banks. Rhone-Poulenc signed two documents with the Polish chemical industry to do with trade, scientific and technical co-operation: these list chemicals to be traded in the next five years and plant protection projects.

Ugine-Kuhlmann agreed under three deals to import Polish sulphur, co-operate on fluorane and swap other products.

July 1982, and the two together using 2,400,000 tonnes of coal a year. The company is to depend for 90 per cent of the coal it uses on imports.

The Overseas Coal Development Company, with a subsidy from the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, has dispatched survey teams to Australia, America, Africa and India to make development and import feasibility studies.

Between January and March, it undertook surveys in Colombia, which is likely to be the biggest development and import project in the field of coal.

Japan being one of the most promising sales market for coal, various coal-producing countries are likely to intensify their sales competition aimed at this country.

Creusot-Loire has arranged with the Polish chemical body Ciech to set up a fertilizer sales consortium.

The engineering firm Technip will link Polimex-Cekop to boost Franco-Polish industrial projects and trade, and also to deal jointly with third countries.

Citacatel and Elektrim will form a joint telecommunications company, with special interest in promoting Polish telephone switching systems.

Locabax will co-operate with Mera in the sphere of peripheral data processing equipment.

The French Business Organisation, C.N.P.F. has concluded a 10-year co-operation programme with the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade.

French officials said of today's deals that the two countries who set up a joint business commission some years ago, sought to develop trade on a balanced basis in the long term.

They foresaw increased imports from Poland. In future these purchases would not be limited mainly to raw materials but would extend to such items as ships and machine tools.

Emphasis would also be placed on joint export programmes to countries outside Europe.

on of 1975 production trends for both beef and dairy products. Beef supplies may become tight by the end of 1976."

The department believed that the problem of liquidating surpluses of dairy produce in the European Economic Community (EEC) would continue to be serious and that it "could cause new international trade disputes with third countries including the United States."

The imbalance in the beef sector was considered to be temporary and not organisational, the review stated. It stressed that the fall in beef output in the EEC in 1976 should be accompanied by increase in consumption and therefore in imports, which would help to support the international beef market.

The department thought that expected developments in the beef sector, early signs of economic recovery in Europe and sustained demand for cattle feedstuffs should lead to a rise in U.S. exports to Europe. These exports went up by only 2 per cent in value last year. Unless world prices fell, "they should pick up considerably in 1976," the report forecast.

The bilateral agreement signed at the negotiations in Tokyo late this month the said, quoting Inform

The projected package framework of the G ment on Tariffs and will allow the United limit imports of steel and alloy tool steel to a certain level.

Under the three-year starting in 1976, Japan to reserve the right retaliatory action against

The sources said that, backed down a raise Japan's share to per cent of the ceiling steel imports from cent initially proposed

The sources said it came at the end of round of bilateral negotiations. The American left Tokyo yesterday on similar bilateral with Sweden and the Common Market.

## W. German Bundesbank withdraws \$2.5b from circulation

FRANKFURT, May 5, (AFP). — The board of the West German Bundesbank (central bank) has decided to withdraw four billion marks (\$ 2.5 billion) from circulation to compensate for the flow of foreign currencies into Germany during the first quarter of this year.

The withdrawal will be brought about by increasing the reserves banks are required to carry by five per cent as of May 1 and another five per cent as of June 1.

Bundesbank President Karl L. Hassen told reporters after the board meeting Wednesday night that the move would offset the flow of foreign currencies into Germany that occurred during the first three months of the year as Germany supported foreign currencies under the European joint float known as the "snake."

But actually the move is of wider significance. The central bank's decision is a signal warning West German businessmen not to take advantage of the current economic recovery to raise prices unduly in order to make good the losses they suffered during the 1975 recession.

There have already been some examples of this tendency.

The steel industry its prices by 6.1 to between February as auto-makers have d ce rises averaging in the last few weeks earlier hikes last year.

Obviously, some of these sectors have producers to up the chemical industry t ing of boosting its of the recovery.

Such price rises concern to the government to maintain relative success in the

The central bank our unions also fear round of price t ing from revived d push workers into revision of collective agreements that have ed the workers a re st pay hike of five t

The central bank's nal was certainly Finance Minister H attended the board with his Secretary . Otto Poehl.

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LONDON, May 6 one of largest p in London for the Hong Kong Banking Corporation 32.35 million po for the head-head headquarters, a 3 block in the heat ty."

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U.S., Japan conclude on marketing

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TRAINING FOR SPACE TRAVEL. — These young ladies, in a buoyancy simulator at the Marshall Centre in Huntsville (Alabama), hope to be among the first American women to travel in space. They are training for the Spacelab programme.



## Challenges facing U.S. farmers

# Soil conservation, plant genetics answer to U.S. agro-problems

**Editor's Note:** This is the last of a series of four articles by the Jordan Times on the challenges facing U.S. farmers.

**ES, IOWA (CSM).** — Wes Buchele, professor of agricultural engineering at Iowa State University, tells his students: "You're living in the aftermath of the golden age. I'm sorry you have to live through it."

Such a statement means that the days of cheap, underpriced energy which allowed the throwaway society of modern farming are coming to a close.

The central problem is running out of energy, and water "all at the same time," Dr. Buchele warns. "The statements, though, are optimistic about the future. The challenges can be met, he says, through conservation, innovation, and a lot more self-discipline."

Simply, farmers must conserve, using less fuel, fertilizer, and pesticides than the present rate of their art allows.

The most agriculturists believe the world can feed itself at levels of technology that the balance of this century, the optimistic about doing it, the year 2,000 without further advances in per acre production or a drastic curbing of the population spiral or both.

Immediate need is to research in soil and water conservation, plant and animal, synthesis, pest control, new energy sources. Agriculture and the scientific community are unanimous on this point.

National Research Council and nutrition study committee by President Ford stresses conservation must and will be a high priority of future agriculture. Where agriculture is needed, soil loss through wind erosion can be horrendous.

In the United States, the soil is lost at close to 5 billion pounds a year or, as Dr. Buchele puts it, "the loss of 10 pounds of soil for every pound of grain we produce."

At the time, he says, he believes the best methods of cultivation are "to about one-tenth of the soil and per pound of grain."

There is the loss of prime agricultural land to urban sprawl, highways, power lines, and strip mining, a loss put at 1.4 million acres a year by the Citizens Ad-

visory Committee on Environmental Quality to the President.

The National Research Council's study calls for a complete inventory of U.S. land and water resources to provide basic data "for determining priorities for land development, and application of specific soil and water management practices, including drainage, irrigation, and range and pasture improvement."

Refinements in wind and water erosion control then are being sought plus cultivation techniques that disturb the soil as little as possible.

One approach involves a variety of tilling concepts generally referred to as conservation tillage—the practice of using the least amount of tillage necessary for quick seed germination and a good crop stand. In this approach, herbicides are used to kill or retard growth of the natural cover. Seed is then planted directly in the cover.

According to Art Peterson, University of Wisconsin-Madison soil scientist, saving the soil is the "real nuts and bolts value of these tilling operations." He estimates that, in recent seasons, more than 25 per cent of Wisconsin farmers have forsaken conventional plowing.

Advocates of the new method claim conservation tillage will almost eliminate soil loss, conserve fuel, reduce surface sealing, lower production costs, improve soil structure, and, in some cases, increase yields.

In a University of Wisconsin study, conservation tillage was tested against conventional plowing, disking and harrowing methods for six years.

On one occasion, two inches of rain fell just two days after planting on fields with an 8 per cent slope. While there was virtually no soil loss from no-plow planting, the conventionally planted plots lost 10 1/2 tons of soil per acre. In addition, 1.75 inches of the rain drained from the plowed lands while only 0.7 inches drained from the unplowed lands.

Gene Barnes, a businessman with farming interests in Illinois, is particularly enthusiastic about the new method after initial experiments last summer. He raised his "best-ever corn crop" on a tract of long-standing pasture using this method.

"It's the way of the future," he says.

says Mr. Barnes, who talks of modifying the approach. Instead of killing the grass outright, he says a growth retardant could be used so that the grass will recover and be available for grazing again after the corn has been harvested. No-till, he points out, opens steeper and otherwise highly erodible areas to grain cultivation.

Water, while a renewable resource, is distinctly limited and becoming increasingly scarce around the world, the National Research Council points out. While agriculture's demands are rising rapidly, urban, industrial, and recreational needs for water in the United States are increasing at a much greater rate.

So the council has called for research into and development of techniques to store as much excess water as possible and prevent runoff into the sea; drain for removal and storage water from individual fields; harvest water through better watershed management; cut back on evaporation; recycle city water.

Some 4.3 trillion gallons of water a day fall on the United States, of which almost three-quarters transpires or evaporates. Wind breaks, soil covers, and such techniques as no-till cultivation cut back on evaporation from the soil.

Much of the hope for a future of plenty, though, is laid at the geneticists' door. Plants with still more vigorous growth, more tolerance of heat and cold, higher food value, and an ability to grow well on less water and reduced fertilizer are being asked of the geneticist. Similar requirements are being sought in animals.

It is a tough but not impossible task. An increase in the understanding of photosynthesis (the process by which plants take the sun's energy and translate it into food and fibre) will help.

Corn, the showpiece of genetic accomplishments, still has not reached full potential, according to Dr. William L. Brown, a geneticist and executive vice-president with the Pioneer Seed Company.

From 45 bushels an acre 40 years ago, corn now yields around 140 bushels on good lands. Last summer Herman Warsaw of Seybrook, Illinois, set a new record with 338 bushels to the acre.

Currently, a much-talked-about achievement (Farm Journal describes it as a "breakthrough") is in wheat. The discovery recently of a new dwarf gene has enabled breeders to lower and strengthen the stalk of wheat plants. Previously, the spindly wheat plant would fall over if fertilized enough to produce a heavy ear. The new plant can take additional amounts of nitrogen and still stand upright.

Geneticists also hope to cut

As with corn, wheat holds promise of responding significantly to additional nitrogen. So where wheat normally produces 80 bushels an acre under irrigation (40 under dry-land conditions) the new strains have yielded 200 bushels under irrigation in Northwest U.S. where they were recently introduced.

Now much wider crosses are being planned. Already wheat and rye have been hybridized in an attempt to inject rye's winter hardiness and lysine content into wheat. Corn sorghum is a likely cross of the future. If sorghum's remarkable ability to withstand drought can be introduced into corn, a long, dry summer will no longer be the fearsome thing it is in the corn belt.

The wheat-rye cross is known as triticale. It is a new genus, and many varieties of it with widely different characteristics can be produced. Low fertility, late maturing, and lodging are among early weaknesses which have been largely overcome, say Joseph Hulse and David Spurgeon of the International Development Research Centre in Ottawa.

In Mexico, the best triticale varieties have outyielded the best wheat varieties in both summer and winter plantings. There have been similar successes in India and Ethiopia so that Messrs. Hulse and Spurgeon feel that triticale will soon become an important food crop.

According to a 1967 report in Crop Science, Bermuda grass with a 10 per cent increase in digestibility produced a 30 per cent increase in the weight gained by grazing steers compared with others on standard Bermuda grass.

Very little genetic work on forage grasses has been done in the past, the National Research Council points out, but improved rangelands could become "one of the greatest untapped sources of feed for livestock."

Cattle, sheep, and goats are valuable for converting grasses, nutritionally useless to man, into protein. And grass along with corn-stalk silage will become the principal animal feed as more grain is diverted for human food.

Meanwhile, a new hybrid could become the beef-producing animal of the future. This cross between cattle and the American buffalo (bison) can gain weight more rapidly than cattle on rough forage.

For years such crosses had failed because the offspring were sterile. But persistent experimentation by D. C. Basolo, a California breeder, finally produced fertile calves. Now the breed can reproduce itself. It promises less expensive steaks in the future.

Geneticists also hope to cut

dependence on chemical fertilizer. A variety of bacteria and blue-green algae fix nitrogen from the air. By a conservative estimate, these organisms are thought to fix 175 million tons of nitrogen around the world each year, including an estimated 90 million tons on agricultural soil.

That's not enough, so 40 million tons of commercial nitrogen fertilizer are manufactured each year to augment nature's bounty. Unfortunately, chemically produced nitrogen consumes vast amounts of expensive energy.

Bacteria in symbiosis with legumes, such as beans and peas, fix atmospheric nitrogen in the soil for the plant's benefit. And now test-tube systems are being used to transfer genes for symbiosis with these bacteria, from legumes to nonlegumes such as cereal crops.

At the same time naturally occurring bacteria that fix nitrogen for grasses have been discovered along with others that do the same thing in the heartwood of decaying trees.

Geneticists work with bacteria, too. So with the basic materials now available, improved strains of nitrogen-fixing agents can be developed. Finally, there is hope for less energy-intensive chemical systems for fixing atmospheric nitrogen through the use of new catalysts.

While only one-fifth of the energy consumed by the United States is used on the farm as a whole, savings on farms can be made.

Combinations of wind and solar power already are being used experimentally to dry grain.

Other possibilities include dig-esters that convert crop and animal residues to methane gas that in turn will power generators on "all-electric" farms. The slurry will ultimately be returned to the fields as a rich liquid fertilizer.



This farmer is planting soybeans through wheat stubble in an unplowed field — a new conservation method that reduces soil erosion and water loss caused by tilling.

## U.S. farming

## British wine growing flourishes again

Britain is enjoying a wine renaissance. This does not mean that the British are rediscovering the pleasures of drinking wine. They discovered that many centuries ago, and have never ceased enjoying it. Today they are demonstrating that they can maintain vineyards as successfully as other European countries, and that this is not a new thing.

Vines were probably planted in Britain in the third century A.D., during the Roman administration, and viticulture was practised in England for 900 years, though sometimes largely by the monasteries.

The decline began when Henry II became king in 1154. Two years previously he married Eleanor of Aquitaine, thereby gaining control of half France, including the vineyards of Bordeaux. His kingdom stretched vast distances on both sides of the Channel, and it became cheaper to transport wine from France than to grow vines in England.

That went on for 300 years, and then Joan of Arc's military prowess opened the way for the French to reclaim France, and the English lost the vineyards. The monasteries continued to cultivate their own, but these vanished in the 16th century at the dissolution of the monasteries by Henry VIII.

For 400 years, England was viticulturally barren. The climb back began in 1951 through a bold step by a man whose name is now a by-word among vine growers. Sir Guy Salisbury-Jones. He planted an acre with vines on a south-facing slope in Hambledon, a pretty village near Winchester and claimed to be the birthplace of the most English of games, cricket. Big rounded hills protect the dis-

trict from winds, which vines growers. More good wine is produced at Pilton Manor, near the Mendip Hills in Somerset; and 133 miles north of London 300 vines are prospering in the grounds of the Bishop's Palace at Lincoln — they were a gift from Neustadt, Lincoln's German twin-city.

Scotland, the land of whisky, has so far considered itself too northerly for wine producing, this line of thought will not last. There are warm areas in west Scotland and as a subtropical garden flourishes in one of them Scots will not lag behind for long in the cultivation of the vine.

The wines which come from tour of these vineyards you would enjoy a tremendous variety of scenery, from the spectacular Cronish coast up to the wild Peak District of Derbyshire.

You would travel through the gently undulating countryside of East Anglia, where you would find the biggest block of vineyards in England, Suffolk Vineyards Ltd., covering 30 acres; and you would find yourself admiring the very special beauty of Pembrokeshire in south-west Wales. Lord Montagu has vines on his Beaulieu estate in the New Forest, producing a very drinkable wine; and there are other vineyards across the waters of the Solent on the Isle of Wight. Mr. James Barrett, a prominent member of the English Vineyards Association, has 10 productive acres at Felstead in Essex, 44 miles north-east of London.

At Hiram in Sussex the Merry-down Wine Company first planted vines 20 years ago, and they also make wine for some 20 other

wineries. More good wine is produced at Pilton Manor, near the Mendip Hills in Somerset; and 133 miles north of London 300 vines are prospering in the grounds of the Bishop's Palace at Lincoln — they were a gift from Neustadt, Lincoln's German twin-city.

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## Light on blood

Most people can probably remember shining a torchlight through their fingers, as children. The blood showed up a rich pink. The same idea is now being used to measure heartbeat, by International Research Development Ltd.

The firm has developed an optoelectronic transducer, called the Orr Transducer, that could be used for example, on the back of a wristwatch, for continuously monitoring human heartbeat. Light from the transducer illuminates the skin at some point and penetrates the subcutaneous tissue, which is rich in blood. Reflected light from this layer is detected by the transducer and shows am-

plitude modulation caused by rhythmic changes in blood obscuration in the tissue as the heart pumps the blood through. The signal is processed electronically and displayed.

A monitor of this sort can easily be fitted into a wristwatch. Pulse rate can then be checked reliably without exposing the skin. IRD says that a basic equipment is needed, but then a doctor's fingers are not bulky either!

Nevertheless, the construction and performance of the instrument apparently make it valuable. Probably its best application will be in monitoring heartbeat in energetic, continuous exercise, such as sport and training. (LPS).

## Market Prices

Apples (double red): 320-380  
Apples (stark): 120-180  
Bananas: 150-190  
Bell pepper: 140-180  
Cauliflower: 80-110  
Carrots (yellow): 40-65  
Cucumbers (small): 140-180  
Cucumbers (large): 80-120  
Cherry: 320-350  
Eggplant (small): 120-160  
Eggplant (large): 100-140  
Grape leaves: 180-220  
Grape fruit: 150-160  
Green beans: 200-250  
Garlic (green): 100-140  
Hot pepper: 160-200  
Lemon: 100-150  
Lettuce (small): 30-50  
Lettuce (large): 80-80  
Horse beans: 50-80  
Marrow (small): 70-100  
Marrow (large): 30-50  
Orange: 120-160  
Onions (green): 70-100  
Onions (dry): 70-100  
Onions (local): 70-100  
Onion (imported): 90-120

Potatoes (imported): 80-100  
Potatoes (local): 80-100  
Peas: 150-180  
Raddish: 80-80  
Spinach: 70-100  
Tangerines: 150-170  
Tomatoes: 120-160

## Tonight's Emergencies

Doctors:  
Dr. Farouk Kalouti: (22280)  
Dr. Muhammad Khalil: (56294)  
Pharmacies:  
Raghadan: (24771)  
Is'fat: (30210)  
Taxis:  
Jerusalem: (36955)  
Neel: (44433)  
Mahed: (22038)

## Television

10.00 Quran  
10.10 Religious programme  
10.20 Cartoons  
10.40 Encyclopaedia Britannica  
11.00 Three stooges  
11.15 Arabic series  
11.50 Big valley  
12.37 Religious programme  
12.50 Arabic series  
18.00 Programme review  
18.05 Programme review

## Amman Airport

Departures:  
9.45 Beirut (MEA)  
11.00 Cairo  
11.15 Kuwait (KAC)  
11.30 Kuwait  
11.30 Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)  
12.30 Cairo (EA)  
12.30 Frankfurt  
13.00 Agaba (SA)  
19.00 Baghdad, Dhahran  
20.30 Dubai, Karachi  
21.00 Kuwait  
21.30 Teheran

Arrivals:  
10.30 Kuwait (KAC)  
11.30 Cairo (EA)  
12.20 Aleppo, Damascus (SA)  
15.05 Agaba (SA)  
17.10 Kuwait  
17.30 Cairo  
17.40 Paris  
18.45 Casablanca, Madrid, Athens  
19.40 Beirut (MEA)

## Radio

(On 886 KHZ):  
7.00 Breakfast show  
7.30 New Bulletin  
7.45 News reports  
8.00 Varieties  
8.45 Once upon a time  
9.00 Listener's choice  
10.00 Sign off  
12.00 Pop session (part I)  
13.00 News Summary  
13.03 Pop session (part II)  
14.00 News Bulletin  
14.10 Songs  
14.30 Words & chords  
15.00 Concert hour  
16.00 Old favourites  
16.30 Easy listening  
17.00 Pop session (part III)  
18.00 News Summary  
18.05 News reports round up  
18.30 Good vibrations  
19.00 News Bulletin  
19.10 Songs  
19.30 Sign off

## Tonight's TV Features

IRONSIDE  
THE LAST COTILLON  
Chief Ironside solves two mysterious murder cases whose heroine is a woman well versed in hypnotism.  
\*\*\*  
A FAMILY AT WAR  
A SEPARATE PEACE  
January 1943: a major family crisis looms for the Ashtons. Young Robert Ashton was lost at sea just a year ago. The war has affected the family in many different ways, but Jean Ashton has never recovered from that particular crushing blow.  
\*\*\*  
BIG VALLEY  
PRESUMED DEAD  
Victoria Barkley falls from her horse and suffers from amnesia. An outlaw saves her and pretends she is his wife.



## Morocco, Spain confer on unsolved problems

RABAT, May 6 (R) — King Hassan of Morocco conferred here today with Spanish Foreign Minister Jose Maria de Arellaza who arrived in Rabat yesterday for a 24-hour visit.

Yesterday Senor Arellaza and a Spanish delegation had a working session with Moroccan Foreign Minister Ahmed Laraki. He is due to return to Madrid late this afternoon.

Commenting on his visit the Moroccan opposition daily "l'Opinion" said it "opens up a new chapter in relations between Spain and Morocco."

The paper said there were still problems to be solved like the question of Spanish enclaves in north Morocco at Ceuta and Melilla, Spanish fishing rights in Moroccan territorial waters, and indemnities for 107 Spanish settlers whose farmland has been nationalised since 1973.

Meanwhile, guerrillas of the Polisario Front Independence Movement killed 58 Moroccan troops when they ambushed a military convoy near the south Moroccan town of Assa on May 1, the official press said.

## Reagan, Carter top delegate count

NEW YORK, May 6 (AFP). — Jimmy Carter already has close to 40 per cent of the delegates he needs for the Democratic presidential nomination at his party's convention in New York in July.

On the Republican side, President Ford has lost the lead to conservative challenger Ronald Reagan and now faces an uphill fight until the Republican convention in Kansas City in August.

After the primaries yesterday in Indiana, Georgia, Alabama and the District of Columbia, delegate strengths were today as follows: REPUBLICANS (1,130 needed for the nomination):

Ronald Reagan: 360  
Gerald Ford: 292  
Uncommitted: 329

DEMOCRATS (1,505 needed for the nomination):

Jimmy Carter: 556  
Henry Jackson: 199  
Morris Udall: 180  
George Wallace: 153  
Hubert Humphrey: 48  
Others: 129  
Uncommitted: 271

## Egypt called debate to challenge Syria

[Continued from page 1] ing to tone down diplomatic warfare against Israel, Reuters reported. The sources said the Israeli view had been conveyed to the U.S. government — which acted as broker in setting up the peace accord.

The independent Israeli newspaper Maariv said Egypt's complaint to the U.N. was "an attempt to make political hay out of the unrest and disturbances in the West Bank, as well as a manoeuvre aimed at Syria."

## LONDON MARKET REPORT

The market closed mixed to easier among industrials Thursday while government stocks were strong after a CBI survey forecasting an inflation rate of 4 pct, dealers said.

Long dated loans were higher by up to 1-1/8 points among high coupon issues while shorts gained 1/4 or 3/8 point, in moderate two-way trading.

Leading industrials turned back from earlier small gains in very little interest, dealers said. At 15:00 the F.T. Index was down 1.6 at 419.0.

Oils were higher in places while banks were steady to a shade easier.

Mining shares continued easier in line with the lower gold bullion price and investment dollar premium, while Australians were firm on home markets.

Leading industrials ended the day mixed to easier with ICI leading the decline on fears of an impending rights issue, dealers said. The share price closed 4p down on the day after an initial penny rise. Others to lose a few pence included Glaxo, EMI, Thorn, Tubes, Beecham, Unilever Bowater and Metal Box.

Dunlop gained a penny initially after its full year results, but quickly fell back to show a net fall of 3p.

## WALL STREET REPORT

Prices eked out a slight gain Thursday on the New York Stock Exchange. The industrial average closed up about two points. Trading was modest. The index was slightly higher from the beginning of the session and did not fluctuate much for the rest of the day.

Brokers said that the modest recovery was mostly technical after several days of losses. The announcement of a significant rise of wholesale prices last month (0.8 per cent) was mostly discounted by traders who had actually been expecting worse.

At the close the industrial average shows at 989.53, a gain of 3.07 points; transp. at 212.41, a gain of 0.78; utilities at 87.85, a gain of 0.30, 16,200,000 shares changed hands of which 2,870,000 during the last hour.

## Morocco invites American rabbis

CASABLANCA, MOROCCO, May 6 (R) — The Moroccan government has invited four rabbis from the United States to tour Morocco to encourage American Jewish tourism, officials said today.

The four rabbis arrived here yesterday led by Doctor Boruch Helman, history professor at Harvard, invited by the Ministry of Tourism to organise the first Jewish tours to Morocco which will include visits to ancient Jewish shrines.

Jews lived in Morocco before the seventh century Arab conquest and even had their own kingdoms.

The tours to be planned will include visits to Jewish shrines in Ouezzane, Sale, the Ourika valley near Marrakesh and in remote parts of the Atlas mountains.

## Portugal to hold census on refugees from Africa

LISBON, May 6 (R) — The government today ordered an immediate census to find out the exact number of refugees who fled here from Portugal's former African colonies in the last two years.

## Tito to visit Greece

BELGRADE, May 6 (R) — Yugoslav President Tito will pay an official visit to Greece from May 10 to 13, it was announced here today.

Officials expect Cyprus to be among topics discussed in Athens by President Tito, who is also said to be going to visit Turkey later.

## Calm returns to Beirut

[Continued from page 1] former Palestinian territory with Israel.

The Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) issued a statement recommending a solution of the Palestinian question on the basis of the 1947 United Nations partition resolution.

That resolution called for creation of an Arab state covering 46 per cent of Palestinian territory under the former British mandate, the statement recalled (and giving the rest to Israel).

The PSP statement today blamed the civil war here on a plot against Palestinian nationalists.

Application of the 1947 U.N. resolution would permit, 1,200,000 Palestinian refugees in Lebanon and other Arab countries to go home. The statement added "with the perspective of a non-religious, democratic state where Jews and Palestinians will co-exist in equality, the latter under the wing of the Palestine Liberation Organisation."

It pointed to a possible massive swindle of relief money paid to the thousands who have come here. Reports have circulated that some officials, refugees and hotel-owners have been defrauding the government while some people describing themselves as refugees to get aid had never left Portugal.

Calling for the count, the government said that, according to present official statistics on the refugees, the total number of Portuguese who had ever settled in Africa had doubled.

A judicial enquiry into possible irregularities committed by the official body set up to deal with the refugees was also ordered. All refugees are to be questioned to discover how many of them had never been to Africa and how many did not need the state subsidies they were receiving.

Portugal has received a large amount of international aid to deal with the refugee problem and an international airlift was organised last year to bring 350,000 settlers back here from Angola.

## U.S. offers proposals

[Continued on page 6] be covered on a case-by-case basis.

Mr. Thorn, Prime Minister of Luxembourg, said they had serious doubts about the usefulness of an international conference on debt, "another Third World proposal."

The session opened with the formal presentation by President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines of the Manila Declaration and Programme of Action drawn up by developing countries in Manila last February.

Summarising the Manila Declaration, issued by the Group of numbers 122, President Marcos said 77 countries, which now in fact listed these main headings:

— Proposals to restructure commodity trade and expand developing countries' exports through preference systems and other measures.

— Urgent reform of the international monetary system, steady and favourable flow of credits to developing countries on concessional terms, and debt relief.

— Restructuring of world industrial production to remedy imbalances in trade, including measures to ensure the flow of technology to developing countries.

— Measures to combat trade discrimination, threats and coercion. Redirection of the activities of transnational corporations in the service of authentic international cooperation and development.

— Institutional reforms to intensify trade and development,

including special measures to help the least developed, landlocked, or island countries.

Dr. Kissinger said the resources bank could cooperate closely with institutions like the World Bank, the International Finance Corporation and the inter-American Development Bank.

Dr. Kissinger made a series of proposals to promote the transfer of technology — one of the main demands of the developing countries, which make up more than two thirds of UNCTAD's membership.

Among them were establishment of a network of research and development institutions to adapt technology to the needs of developing countries.

The United States offered demonstrations of communications satellites to any interested developing countries, to show their value in surveying, crop forecasting and improved use of land.

It would also make available to developing countries its knowledge and experience in specific fields, including water resources and deep-sea technology.

The United States did not support proposals for general rescheduling of debts. Such measures would erode the credit-worthiness of countries borrowing on private capital markets, and would not be fair to nations which had taken strong policy measures to reduce their obligations, he said.



SCRANTON VOTES NO. — U.S. Ambassador to the U.N. William Scranton votes against treating the Palestine Liberation Organisation as a member state Tuesday during a U.N. Security Council debate on Israeli practices in occupied territories. (AP wirephoto).

## Mutiny reported on board USSR warship

PARIS, May 6 (AFP) — The mutiny aboard the Soviet nuclear missile destroyer Storozhevoy (Guardian), which was reported on Tuesday by Swedish defence authorities, was confirmed here today by unusually well informed sources.

Fifty mutineers were shot within three hours of the ship returning to Riga (Latvia), the sources said. The mutiny occurred November 7, shortly after the destroyer, normally based at Sebastopol, had sailed for the Baltic.

The mutineers locked up the captain and other officers in their cabins and set course for Sweden. After Soviet aircraft intervened, the Storozhevoy was boarded by other units of the Soviet navy and forced to return to Riga.

The reasons for the mutiny, the sources said, were the lack of comfort on board and the traditional rigorous discipline of the Soviet navy, and conflicts caused by the close living conditions between sailors of different nationalities.

It was also that the presence on board of a new, younger generation of sailors — better educated, more critical and more demanding, had contributed to the problems.

After returning to port, the destroyer, with a new crew, was immediately sent on a tour of Soviet ports to counter the rumours about the mutiny.

Swedish defence authorities had learned of the event by monitoring the radios of Soviet aircraft and warships involved in the incident.

(A spokesman for the Swedish defence staff in Stockholm confirmed today that the intercepted signals had shown that something "absolutely exceptional" had taken place.

(But he refused to say that a mutiny had occurred on the Soviet warship, and referred to the difficulty of interpreting the messages.)

(The spokesman also said that the incident took place a long way outside Swedish territorial waters in the region of the Swedish island of Gotland, in the Baltic Sea.

(The Swedish evening newspaper Expressen reported yesterday that about 50 members of the Storozhevoy's crew had been killed during attacks on the vessel by Soviet aircraft).

## Crosland ends talks Peking; pledges cooperation

PEKING, May 6 (AFP) — As a result of British Foreign Secretary Anthony Crosland's visit to China, "certain doubts have been put to rest and certain anxieties have been lifted" concerning the British Labour government's policy of detente with the Soviet Union.

Mr. Crosland used those terms while giving his impressions at a press conference here tonight on four hours of talks he had on Tuesday and Wednesday with Chinese Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua and a 90-minute discussion this afternoon with Premier Hua Kuo-feng.

However, Mr. Crosland declared, his own position on the problem of east-west detente has not been changed during his three-day official visit to Peking.

The British Minister said Mr. Hua had "clearly indicated" that British Prime Minister James Callaghan would be "welcome to visit China at all times."

Mr. Chiao accepted the "principle" of a visit to Britain, offered to him by the British Foreign Secretary.

Mr. Crosland, who is on his first official visit abroad as foreign secretary, confirmed that there was still "disagreement between his government and China on the subject of detente."

Observers here recalled that China finds the British Labour Party insufficiently aware of the dangers of the Soviet "expansionist ambitions."

Mr. Crosland said the main point of disagreement was the "interpretation" of the word "detente," and added that he agreed with the Chinese on the "need for vigilance, unity and reinforcement of defence in Europe."

He reaffirmed Britain's commitment to NATO and to European construction, as well as the convergence of American and European interest in the field of defence.

The British Minister emphasised that the Chinese leaders with whom he had discussions, including Mr. Hua, had assured him "deliberately and repeatedly" that the changes in the Chinese leadership after the purge of Teng Hsiao-ping would bring about "no change whatsoever" in China's foreign policy and in its trade relations with other countries.

On the question of Hong Kong, Mr. Crosland said he had assured

China "without raising the term future" of the British position "unchanged."

The Chinese did not, the subject, he added. The Foreign Secretary left Peking on Friday for a two-day trip to Moscow before going on to London.

In a speech at his airport here tonight, he declared that his visit was the foundations for co-operation between countries in the future.

The Chinese foreign minister said that even if it were for the two nations "identical views on all understanding on the positions had been gained by Mr. Crosland."

## India-Pakistan talks will start next week

NEW DELHI, May 6 (R) — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said today that various outstanding issues between India and Pakistan would be discussed during the talks.

Civil aviation, rail links and restoration of relations are the subjects discussed.

The talks were Prime Minister Mrs. Gandhi in a communique to Pakistani counterparts Ali Bhutto on April 10, in reply to a letter from Mr. Bhutto.

Mr. Bhutto in his letter said he was "willing to withdraw his cas against International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) against Indian territory. The Indian followed hijack and subsequent destruction of civil aircraft in east Pakistan."

Mrs. Gandhi on the suggested that it was not only on air but also on land issues like road links and measures of diplomatic relations severed since the 1947 war.

## Fly the Royal Jet

## Alia makes it a small world

With our modern jets we combine the east with the west... with our good service we make our customers happy... they never say goodbye, we always see them again.

## Arabian Horse Racing

The administration of the Royal Racing Club invites the Public to the Arabian horse races to be held every Sunday afternoon at 4 p.m. at the Club's racing grounds in Marka, Amman.

The racing includes:

- Two races for horses bred in the Badia (desert) and the countryside.
- Four races for stable horses.

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